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VOL. II NO. 179

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FALL OF FRENCH GOVT. EXPECTED

Vital Conferences

Paris, May 1.
President Vincent Auriol conferred with political chiefs tonight in preparation for the expected fall of the Ramadier government.

It was widely believed the Communists would bring the crisis to a head by announcing the withdrawal of their Ministers from the Cabinet.

The long brewing dissension in the coalition government, whose solidarity had been little more than fiction since it was formed by Socialist Paul Ramadier on January 22, was climaxed yesterday when Maurice Thorez, Secretary General of the Communist Party, presided over a meeting of the Political Bureau, which finally broke with the government's wage-freezing policy.

The important factor was that the meeting was presided over by M. Thorez. This virtually ruled out any possibility that Communist Ministers in the government would continue to support a wage policy publicly condemned by their leader.

MIRACLE NEEDED

There was also the possibility that M. Ramadier, in face of the Political Bureau move and realising the impossibility of trying further to govern with such an ill-assorted Cabinet, would hand in his own resignation to the President.

In any event, virtually all French political observers believed only a miracle could keep the present government in power.

There were unconfirmed rumours that the Communist Party had already informed M. Auriol that it intended to withdraw from the government.

What course the President would take in the event of the government's fall was not known.

Some members of Foreign Minister M. Georges Bidault's MRP were confident that M. Auriol would call on them to try to form a homogeneous Cabinet. They said that Bidault already had a possible Cabinet list in his pocket.

Left Wing politicians, however, were dubious that this could be done and opined that workers, their ideologies stirred by today's May Day parades, might react violently against a move to bring into power a party many of whose members were out and out supporters of General Charles de Gaulle. Another possibility was that the President would try to persuade M. Leon Blum to form an all-Socialist government.—United Press.

3 Killed In Rail Crash

Huntingdon,
Pennsylvania, May 1.

Three persons were killed and 35 were injured, eight seriously, in a train wreck involving two freight and a Pennsylvania railroad passenger flyer.

The collision occurred when the New York to Saint Louis flyer "American" crashed into a moving 65-car freight train. The sheet steel protruding from the freight ripped a tremendous hole in one side of the passenger coaches. A second freight crashed into the pileup some seconds later.—Associated Press.

SCIENTISTS WAITING FOR ECLIPSE

Rio de Janeiro, May 1.

Scientists of 11 nations—the United States, Brazil, England, France, Russia, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Finland, Argentina and Australia—are preparing to study the total eclipse of the sun on May 20 along a narrow strip of darkness across the heart of Brazil.

The eclipse will start in the Pacific Ocean and the moon will trace a shadow across South America ending in the Atlantic Ocean. The period of totality will be four minutes at any given point in Brazil.

Just about in the centre of the path of totality, six miles south of Foz de Iguaçu, a village of 3,000 inhabitants, is the site from where the scientists will watch the spectacle. Chosen last year by U.S. representatives, it is in a semi-arid zone 2,172 feet above sea level.

Airstrip built. A special road had to be built from Foz de Iguaçu to take essential construction material to the site and a special airstrip was also built. Food, sanitation equipment, small dynamoes for electricity and scientific instruments were brought by air from the United States. Specially built cameras and spectroscopes will be used by the scientists to obtain black and white and coloured photographs.

A specially built telescope will be used to measure the apparent displacement of the position of the stars close to the sun as predicted by the Einstein "shift" theory; other scientists will make comprehensive meteorological and atmospheric ray studies, and a specially equipped flying is fortress of the U.S. Army will take a series of photographs of the eclipse from an altitude of 30,000 feet.—United Press.

15 LABOUR M.P.'s ISSUE MANIFESTO

Call For "One World"

London, May 1.
Demands that the British Government should "have no truck with Mr Winston Churchill," in its foreign policy and that it should seek independence from the United States were included in a manifesto published today by 15 rank and file Labour Members of Parliament.

Listing 20 "things the Government should do now," the manifesto further demanded that Britain's Labour leaders should "kill the Tory idea of bolstering up the British Empire with American dollars and fighting America's battle with British soldiers."

The 15 Members of Parliament were headed by Mr R. H. S. Crossman, leader of the original Labour foreign policy revolt last autumn.

Although the manifesto, in pamphlet form, is titled "Keep Left," its authors have previously made it clear that they do not belong to the extreme left wing of Labour and that they are not "Crypto-Communists."

"Nobody," they have declared, "can rally behind us who wants to split the Labour Party."

The document was published on the eve of the Labour Party's annual conference.

Other members of the group are: Michael Foot, journalist; Ian Mikardo, industrial management expert; Donald Bruce, chartered accountant; Geoffrey Byng, former Government Whip; Harold Davies; a teacher; Leslie Hale, a lawyer; Fred Lee, former factory official; Ben Levy, internationally-known playwright; R.W.G. Mackay, Australian business man; J.P.W. Mallilieu, journalist and author; Ernest Millington, former R.A.F. Wing Commander; Stephen Swinger, a lecturer; George Wigg, former Army officer; and Woodrow Wyatt, who was attached to the Cabinet Mission to India.

Mr. Wigg, Mr. Lee and Mr. Mallilieu are Parliamentary private secretaries to Ministers, and several of the group are candidates for the National Executive Committee of the Labour Party.

FRIENDS, NOT SATELLITES

While admitting the Labour Government's achievements, the Members of Parliament, who disclaimed the idea that they banded themselves together deliberately, were impatient for immediate action to avert a serious situation for Labour in two years' time.

Their manifesto called for "One World," not hostile blocs, demanding close collaboration with the British Commonwealth and with France to that end.

It wants the British to be "friends, not satellites of America," but called for repudiation of President Truman's proposals for "collective security against Communism."

The group thinks that "Communism should be opposed, 'not by

IT'S TOUGH ON BABY!

London, May 1.
Mr A. Jones (Lab) asked Government tonight to relax its summer ban on the use of gas and electric heaters so that mothers could dry their babies' nappies.

"I have a young baby whose expenditure of articles now generally called nappies is positively astronomical," Mr Jones said.

"The turnover of these articles is such that it is quite impossible to wait, in the best English 'summer' for a fine day on which to dry them."

Mr H. T. N. Galskell, Parliamentary Secretary to the Fuel Minister, replied cautiously for the Government: "There are powers to license exceptional cases. It is possible exceptions will be made, but I do not want to mislead housewives that we can make wholesale exceptions."

The House rejected 227 to 141 an opposition move to annul Government's statutory ban on the use of gas and electric heaters after last Sunday. The opposition had contended that power savings should be put on a voluntary rather than a statutory basis.—United Press.

Coalminers Celebrate

London, May 2.

Britain's 700,000 coal miners celebrated their victory today and took up a challenge. The victory was a five day week—long the goal of the union miners—just five months after the nationalisation of the country's 1,500 pits.

The challenge was a national production goal of 200,000,000 tons of coal during the coming year exemplified by a placard stuck on every pithead which read: "We Have All To Get Down To It Now."

The National Coal Board, operator of the Government owned mines, launched a morale building magazine called Coal with cartoons and items stressing the importance of production.—Associated Press.

London Strikers To Return: Glasgow Men To Remain Out

London, May 1.

Ten thousand London dockers voted in a riotous meeting late today to return to work tomorrow morning although 3,000 Glasgow dockers earlier had rejected Government's demands to end their five-week stoppage.

London dockers took their union executives' advice after starting an unofficial strike three days ago in sympathy with Glasgow dockers who quit work after the dismissal of 500 workers classed as "redundant."

Speakers at today's noisy London meeting, which was attended by 5,000 dockers, had difficulty in counting the vote by show of hands and many workers booed when the decision was announced.

The meeting broke up into stormy little groups demanding a fresh vote, but union officials continued to issue instructions for return to work. The police were called to escort officials through the angry crowd.—United Press.

GLASGOW VOTE

London, May 1.

Hopes faded today for a settlement of the six weeks old Glasgow dock strike—the cause of a bigger walkout in London—as Glasgow dockers voted 827 to 872 to remain idle.

The leaders of nearly 9,000 London dockers whose sympathy strike imperilled the national economy resolved to consider their position in the light of the Glasgow verdict.

About 3,800 Glasgow workers quit because 500 fellow employees were declared "redundant" and were dropped from the payrolls. The vote was on whether or not to accept the compromise proposal put forward by the Labour Minister Mr George Isaacs whose ministry said the London walkout "would disrupt the trade of the country at this most critical juncture in the nation's economy."

The compromise called for the rehiring of "redundant" workers employed before 1939 and giving temporary employment to others while the management and the union considered the status.

The National Dock Corporation, a government agency controlling London docks, reported that 11,000 were at work today and 8,700 are idle in London, with 77 ships standing idle.—Associated Press.

MORRISON CONDEMNNS

London, May 1.

Deputy Prime Minister Herbert Morrison said on Thursday that unofficial strikes were "damaging our national economy" and condemned (Continued on Page 4)

UN Discussions On Palestine

Syrian Opposition To British Request

Flushing Meadows, N. Y., May 1.

Opposition to the inclusion in the agenda of the British request for a fact-finding committee was voiced by the Syrian delegate, Faris al Khouri, when the plenary session of the special General Assembly of the United Nations called to discuss Palestine opened today to deal with the adoption of the agenda.

Sir Alexander Cadogan, Britain, urging the Assembly to adopt the British proposal for appointment of a fact-finding committee, gave a hint of British opposition to Jewish participation in the Assembly, at least at this stage.

"An important advantage of a commission is that by means you would be able to hear evidence of all kinds from all sources, which this Assembly, I think, cannot do," he said.

The Political Action Committee for Free Palestine today asked India, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Ecuador to withdraw from the Assembly unless the Jews are given a voice in the discussions. These countries supported Jewish representation in the Steering Committee.

The Lebanon delegate, Mr. Charles Malik, precipitated the procedural debate by suggesting that the Steering Committee was wrong in proposing that the British item be referred to the Assembly to the Political Committee. He wanted all six Committees to discuss the problem.

PROPOSAL ADOPTED

The United Kingdom proposal for a fact-finding committee was finally adopted on the General Assembly agenda and the General Assembly then adjourned until later in the day, when it was due to consider the Arab proposal for independence of Palestine.

On resumption of the session, the President put to the Assembly the Arab proposal for termination of the mandate and independence for Palestine.

He emphasised that it had been rejected by the Steering Committee by eight votes to one, with five abstentions, and added that the inclusion of such a supplementary item to the provisional agenda required a two-thirds majority for inclusion by the Assembly on the agenda.

Naim Antaki (Syria) was the third Arab delegate to be called to order by the President, Dr. Oswaldo Aranha, when he attempted to embark on a political discussion of the merits of the Arab proposal.

The gist of the Syrian argument against the British request for the

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Donations should be addressed to the General Manager, South China Morning Post, Morning Post Building, Hongkong. Cheques should be made out to "British Flood Relief Fund." For the purpose of acknowledgment will donors kindly indicate their names in Block Letters.

Record Flights By British Planes

Capetown, May 1.

The England-to-Cape record was smashed twice by British planes today, first by a R.A.F. Mosquito, which made the flight in ten hours 52 minutes faster, and secondly by a R.A.F. Lincoln bomber, Aries II, which beat the previous unofficial record by five hours 57 minutes.

The bomber's time was 20 hours 57 minutes. The previous record was set up by a similar plane last year.

The Mosquito's crew were Squadron-Leader H. B. Martin and Squadron-Leader E. B. Sismore. Squadron-Leader Martin is the only surviving captain of the aircraft which breached the Mohne Dam, Squadron-Leader Sismore, who was his navigator, led the famous daylight attack on Berlin in 1943 that stopped the speech by Goering.

The flights between London and Capetown of the Royal Air Force Mosquito and Lincoln four-engine bombers are regarded by military observers here as underlining the new role of air power in the general pattern of British Commonwealth defence.

Particular significance is attached to the routes chosen for these flights.

The Lincoln, named Aries II, from the Empire Air Navigation School, flew almost direct from Britain to Capetown, stopping only at Kane in West Africa. The Mosquito flew by El Adem, near Tobruk and Kenya, missing out the Suez Canal area, and Malta, both cornerstones in the old type of British Commonwealth defence based on naval power.

The picture of future air defence of the British Empire will become clearer in July, when a squadron of 18 Lincoln bombers will leave Britain for Canada and the United States. This will be a goodwill return visit following the goodwill "mission" to Britain by United States super-fortresses, planes that dropped the atom bombs on Japan.

The value of the flight will, however, lie in the training it will afford to the personnel selected for it.

The R.A.F. training programme is to be intensified in the coming months when flights will be made to all parts of the Commonwealth to determine the flexibility of air power in Empire defence, to pioneer new routes and exploit old ones and to test fully new types of aircraft being delivered to the Royal Air Force.—Reuter.

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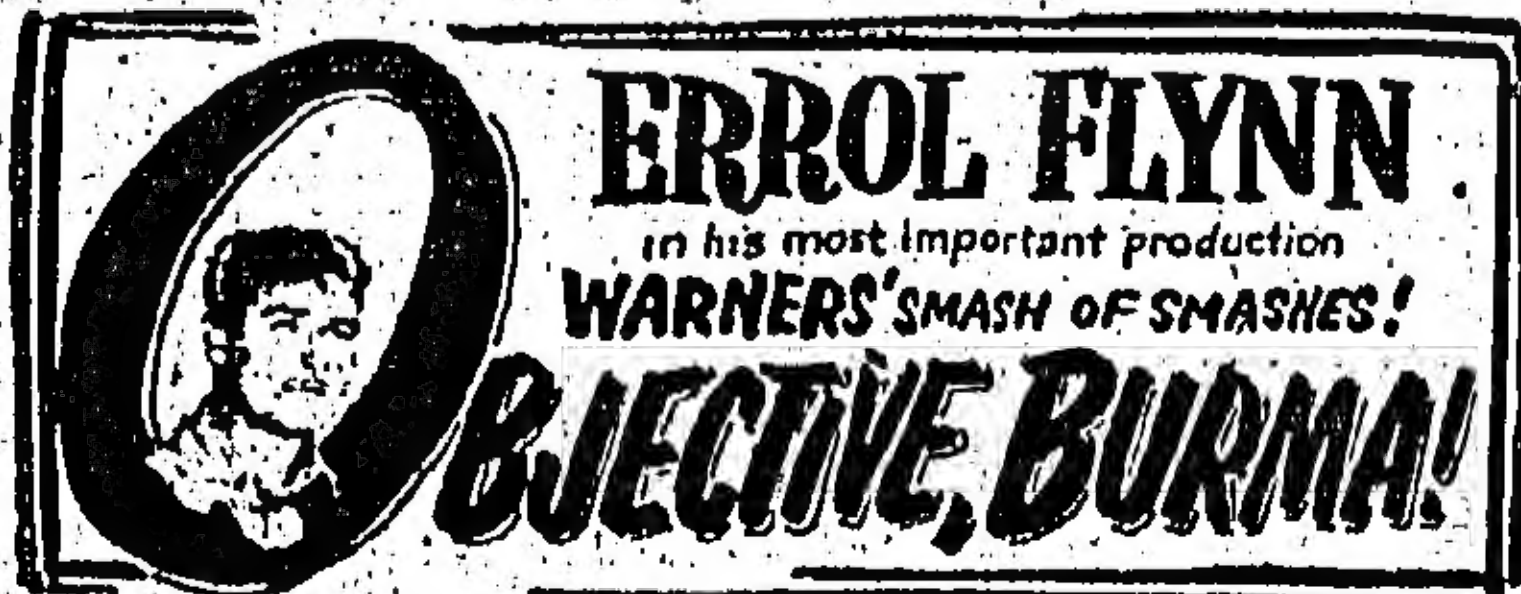
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Next Change: "ANCHORS AWEIGH"

Nanking's New Premier:

Chang Chun Combines Old and New China

----- By Harold K. Mills

CHINA'S new premier, General Chang Chun of Szechwan province, is a combination of the old and new, with many of the characteristics of both.

A lifelong associate of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, he is, like his cosmopolitan predecessor, T. V. Soong, a Christian Chinese. Unlike Dr Soong, his knowledge of world affairs has been gained through study rather than experience. He knows his native land better than any other part of the globe.

Politically a moderate, General Chang Chun is usually described as a leader of the so-called Political Science Group, a band of Kuomintang members who sought a middle course somewhere between the ultra-conservatism of the "C.C." clique of the party and leftist elements who leaned toward communism.

Maintains Full Vigour

PHYSICALLY the 58-year-old premier resembles an American Indian as much as he does a Chinese. Dark of hair and eye, he has become portly in years, yet maintains his full vigour and natural activity. Personally he is soft spoken—except when there is a need for more forceful speech—friendly, and usually meets

friends, particularly if they are foreigners, with a shy smile. His English, improved during his first visit to the United States in late 1946, is slow but adequate.

Born May 9, 1889, at Hwasyang, in Szechwan province, Chang Chun was among the first students to be selected by the Manchukuo court for training as military officers. Later he was sent to Japan for a course in the Japanese military cadets academy. There he met Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, a fellow student, and joined the Tung Meng Hui, Dr Sun Yat-sen's revolutionary league.

Joined Revolutions

GENERAL Chang returned to China in 1911 with Chiang Kai-shek to join actively in the national revolution, serving first as a section chief in the Shanghai Headquarters and later as a divisional staff and artillery officer.

As chief aide to Dr Sun Yat-sen, he participated in the second revolutionary movement in 1913. When this failed, he fled into exile in Japan, from where he travelled to the South Sea islands and finally to Java where he became a school-teacher. A third time he joined the revolution and at its conclusion returned to Sze-

chwan where he became provincial director of police in 1918. Three years later he again joined Dr Sun Yat-sen's forces and served continuously until the republic was firmly established.

Governor Of Szechuan

DURING the years that followed General Chang Chun held many high positions in both the Kuomintang and the National Government. He was political vice-minister of war, mayor of Shanghai (1929) and member of the Kuomintang central executive committee. He served as governor of Hupeh province, rejoining the National Government in 1935 as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Following the outbreak of war with Japan, General Chang became chairman of the National Military Council and subsequently director of the Generalissimo's Chungking headquarters. As governor of Szechwan, he directed the task of maintaining the National Government in its temporary wartime capital of Chungking, consolidating the province he governed as the base for resistance to the Japanese.

He was among the first Chinese leaders to press for national unity and co-operation between the various political factions.

Reportedly he was selected by the government to negotiate with the Communist party for peace, and in this connection became the government member of General George C. Marshall's "Committee of Three."

Following conclusion of negotiations with the Communists at Chungking, General Chang was mentioned frequently for the premiership of China. At that time he insisted on returning to Szechwan to complete some of the projects started during the war.

Visited America

ILL health forced his only visit to the United States. He remained there several months, receiving medical treatment, and prior to his return to China made a courtesy call on President Truman at the White House.

In political philosophy Chang has always been a faithful follower of Dr Sun Yat-sen. Although his education was primarily military, he became a student of the political philosophies of ancient China and the achievements of outstanding national history. Since 1916 General Chang advocated an army reduction programme in China, and in support of that programme he abandoned his active military career for a life devoted to political activity.

General Chang Chun became best acquainted with the United States through close friendships with American officers stationed with air force units in his home city of Chengtu during the war with Japan.

Taste For Ice Cream

THROUGH them he acquired a taste for American ice cream—which his wife was forced to curb because of his expanding waistline—and for certain typical Americanisms in his English conversations.

Friends who visited his home and that of his English-speaking wife, the former Helen Ma, in Chengtu, found it a charming combination of old and new China. His Chengtu table was famous for typical Szechwan foods, and his guests usually included famous Chinese educators, soldiers, and statesmen as well as foreign visitors. His wife is an active Christian worker.

One of General Chang Chun's greatest assets to China is his ability to understand and work with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. They have been friends and associates since boyhood. Each knows the other's mind thoroughly. Each has great admiration and respect for the other. Between them they make a fitting team to run China's government.—Associated Press.

POCKET CARTOON



BY THE WAY

by Beachcomber

POP this column in your tree-bark stocking, and hang it on the end of the bed, as a Christmas present for him. A cultured Christmas does nobody any harm. At least, not much harm.

Then when he says: "Have you read any Thackeray lately, my dear?" you can reply briskly: "No, but I see that Beachcomber says..." Then he will pat your hand and boast to all his friends about his intellectual home-life.

Potato versus Potato

Mr. Goosebottle: Now, Mr. Potato, I understand that you made a serious fun of Mr. Potato's name?

Mr. Snapper: One moment. What is scurrilous fun?

Mr. Goosebottle: Fun which, by exceeding the normal limits of good-natured badinage, constitutes—

Cocklecarrot: This is all very silly.

A Voice: You have said a mouthful, cully.

Mr. Goosebottle: Now, Mr. Potato—

Mr. Potato: Potato. With an "e." The "e" are hard as in trash.

Mr. Goosebottle: Thank you, Now, did you sneer at Mr. Potato's ancestor, Ranulf Potato, an individual employed, I believe, as gardener by his late Majesty King Henry III?

Mr. Potato, Henry III., may it please the court.

The case proceeds

Cocklecarrot: The reign is immaterial. Obviously it all happened long ago.

Mr. Potato: That doesn't make Potato a less funny name.

Mr. Snapper: Your own name is not particularly unfunny.

Cocklecarrot: It seems to me that we all have funny names, which is an additional reason why we should each respect the other's name. In Pott versus Kettle, it was held proven that Pott called Kettle black, and only the latter's Nigerian blood and swarthy cast of countenance saved Pott from the utmost rigours of the law.

Mr. Goosebottle (sarcastically): Thank you, m'lud.

Nutrition-intake Officers

WHAT the Minister of Food calls "nutritional leadership" is all the rage. It is hoped that the corps of 23,000 storm-dictators will be able to induce people to boll their reconstituted eggs in the new saucapanshaped aluminium houselets, which are coming off the conveyor belts in groups. Make your house your saucapan.

*TOMORROW:

Nosebags for Busy Women. A Plea for Quicker Eating.

BLUEPRINT OF TEEN-AGE TASTES

— by —
JOHN SNOWDEN

ONE of a nation's most disturbing post-war problems is that of its young people, its citizens of tomorrow. For vital formative years they have undergone the upset of life in a country under the stress of war. Their education interrupted, their homes moved—perhaps blitzed—their family life disturbed, they face the post-war world with a legacy of restless uncertainty. An increase in juvenile delinquency is perhaps understandable. So it is in Britain, where those concerned with the welfare of young people are now trying to reshape their leisure lives in the mould of useful citizenship.

To find out what Britain's teenage girls are thinking and feeling, how their habits have been changed and their ambitions redirected, the National Association of Girls' Clubs, Britain's leading youth organisation, with a teen-age membership of 122,100 and a guiding authority of 2,000 clubs, appointed a Research Committee. Material was collected through a confidential questionnaire circulated to 8,300 club members within the 14-19 age range, living in areas representative of British life.

Comprehensive questions asked were based on three points—what do the girls like, what do they do and what they would like to do? The Committee's report, now available, is a valuable—and unique—blueprint of the habits, hopes and interests of Britain's women of tomorrow.

ANALYSIS of the 6,000 replies received naturally discloses many obvious facts—for instance that all girls like love stories and dancing. But it is the less obvious conclusions which provide valuable guidance for postwar youth leadership.

The most striking revelation of the inquiry into what Britain's teenage girls do, is the importance of Church and Sunday School activities. In no

age group does the percentage of those attending Church and Sunday School fall below third place. Political affiliations among Britain's teenagers are, however, not very strong. Nowhere in the age range does membership of a political party rise above the nine percent figure for the 19-year-old office workers.

Home duties such as cooking, washing, mending, cleaning and minding children, shared the next highest claim on adolescent interest with membership of a library. In every age group love and adventure stories were first interest, with crime, newspaper reading and travel books claiming close preference. Comics were read by every age group.

From the 17-year-olds still at school come the highest interest in poetry. The crime appeal is high—never less than third place, except with 15-year-old factory workers where it falls to fifth choice with a score of 48 percent. The keenest newspaper readers are the 19-year-old office workers, 50 percent of them reading newspapers regularly.

TEEN-AGE taste in films is similar to reading appreciation—romance, adventure, crime and thrillers, and to a certain extent the newsreel. The popularity of radio entertainment and music ranged about 50 percent to 80 percent in nearly every age group. Listening to music was most popular among office workers and girls at home with a 90 percent vote from 17-year-old shop girls.

The urge to write is not nearly so great as to paint or draw. Except for the 14-year-old at home, not more than 10 percent of the girls "quizzed" had artistic or literary ambitions. Britain's teen-age girls are, however, keenly interested in music. Among the 14-year-olds swing music is first favourite, but among later age groups appreciation of classical music increases—first musical claim on office workers and schoolgirls 17 and 18-year-olds. Results of the survey show a great interest in music of all kinds which still remains unsatisfied.

Drama is one of the major indoor interests of the adolescent. Strongest in the 14 and 15 age groups (as high

as 67 percent among 14-year-olds at home), interest in drama lessens in the 16 and 17-year-olds but later tends to increase.

An outstanding interest in the home duties section was cooking, not surprising since cookery classes at school and evening institutes are always most popular with girls. The most attractive of all home activities were washing and mending. In the crafts section, sewing took first and second place.

IN sport, indoor games were preferred to physical training among 14, 15 and 16-year-olds, but physical training was generally preferred by 17-year-olds—peak period of interest. There was a remarkable enthusiasm shown for outdoor sports, cycling, hiking, camping and swimming—part of a definite out-of-doors trend among Britain's postwar youth shown, for example, by the weekly enrolment of 4,000 new members to the Youth Hostels Association during the summer months.

As is to be expected, ballroom dancing makes the strongest appeal to adolescent interests, maintaining the highest score throughout every age group recorded—the only activity with a 100 percent appeal to one age group (the 18-year-old schoolgirls).

And what of the boy-and-girl friendships of Britain's teen-agers? Analysis showed that every girl—except in the 19-year-old group—had a boy friend older than herself but with never more than an age gap of two years between them. Most of the girls had boy friends a year older, most of their girl friends were the same age.

What has this investigation of Britain's teen-age girls taught? Much that was obvious and expected, but also a clearer definition of the adolescent character, hopes and ambitions; a more certain indication of what Britain's youth is seeking.

From this extensive survey valuable signposts point the way to leaders of the nation's youth in their work for Britain's women of the postwar world—the teen-age girls to whom tomorrow belongs.

NANCY But He Never Got Ahead



By Ernie Bushmiller

When You Feel Tired
and Restless

take

Elliott's Nerve

and

Brain Tonic

On Sale at All Dispensaries



Women

BEAUTY ARTS

By LOIS LEEDS



Posed for Lois Leeds.

Lois Leeds gives advice to Youth.

SALUTE TO YOUTH!

I offer a Salute to Youth! The hundreds of letters that come to me from Teen Age girls show how anxious they are to improve their looks, which have a definite effect on their happiness.

There are some things which are not for Youth, no matter how bent they are on improving. One is diet. A Teen Age girl writes to me, asking for a diet! No, my dears, if you are overweight but healthy, then you are just eating too much—foods and sweets that make you fat. Watch your diet, take exercise, walk, help out at home. Join your local gym classes. Nature, too, probably will take care of streamlining your figure as you grow older.

If your skin is pimply and oily, the food situation is important. Plenty of water, fruits and vegetables and extra time spent on cleansing body and face. And your hair, boys and girls, please keep your hair and your scalp clean, clean, CLEAN!

The way to do your hair? I think that most of you probably spend too much time looking into your

mirrors. A healthy vanity is important, but forever finding fault with your appearance is not healthy. No matter how many faults you may have, you must know that always you have some virtues! Maybe your hair isn't pretty, but perhaps your eyes are lovely. Maybe your mouth is big—so what? Concentrate on your best feature, whatever it is.

Cultivate good manners, a nice speaking voice, read and be well informed about the history and the ideals of your country. Be nice to people and people will be nice to you!

What's New In Make-up?

— By Joanna Chase —
(Continued from Yesterday)

JUST over from Paris—and still helping to give satin smooth texture to the skin—is a new cleansing cream and rejuvenator by Caron—"Le Demaquillant."

Women with skins so sensitive that they cannot use bath salts can now buy perfumed oils for water and skin softening.

"Huile de Bain" is by Weil, of Paris; Coty have one also, and Jane Seymour has boxes of egg-shaped coloured transparent "Bathettes."

"Pink Champagne" and "Scarlet Pimpernel" lipsticks are Helena Rubinstein's contribution to spring make-up. Both these colours are delicately toned.

French powders are on the market by Guerlain, Lanvin, Patou, Caron and Lelong.

Henri, whose matching cosmetic and bath preparations are known to most women in the "Cavalcade" range, are now in full swing once more with these. Their body Cologne in "Cavalcade" has matching tale.

Dorothy Gray of America has a top-selling perfume, "Magic Hour." They expect to have it on the market in a couple of months. Not a flower scent, but a sweet rather heavy perfume with lovely undertones.

(The End)

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"If you think he's pleased with himself tonight, you should see him on the nights when he answers all the questions ahead of the contestants!"

Shanghai Workers Get 14,299 Times More Income Than In 1938

Shanghai workers today are earning 11,051 times the salary they received in 1938, while the actual income rate has been increased by approximately 14,299 times.

A reduction in the number of working hours has also been effected, with the average number of working hours this year totalling 9.94 per day as compared to 10.61 in 1930, 10.57 in 1936, and 10.84 in 1941.

YORKSHIRE NEWSLETTER

BY B.C. DUNTHORNE

This is neither a fisherman's tale, nor a Colonel Chinstrop dress, but actual fact. In a flooded cellar of the Flying Dutchman at Parkgate, near Rotherham, two fully grown bream have made their home for the past nine months.

They were caught last summer and the anglers, Mr. and Mrs. John Edward Roberts, took them to the pub. Mine host decided that the cellar, which always has some water in it, would make them a good home, and there they have flourished ever since.

Doncaster Rovers

Doncaster Rovers, almost certain of promotion to the Second Division of the Football League, look like having a record breaking season.

They have already broken Arsenal's long standing record for consecutive away wins, having achieved 15 already this season, as compared with Arsenal's fourteen when they won the first Division Championship in 1930-31.

Their free scoring forwards also have a chance of breaking the League's goal-scoring record of 128 goals, jointly held by Aston Villa and Bradford City.

At the time of writing they had scored 107 goals, and had still nine games to play before completing their programme, which means that three goals per match would easily achieve this distinction.

They also appear likely to win the Northern Section championship by a record number of points, and also a record margin between themselves and the runners-up.

Passenger Trains

Bradford is playing a big part in the plans of the L.M.S. to introduce diesel-electric locomotives into its main line passenger and freight services.

The English Electric Co. at Bradford are to build the electrical generators and the associated electric equipment of the 1,000 h.p. units for the diesel-electric locomotives which are to be built for experimental purposes.

Two of these units will be capable of 100 m.p.h. and will be used for heavy passenger trains between London and Glasgow, and are expected to be able to work on the same gauge as the existing units.

Although work on the units has started they are not expected to be running until next year.

It is expected that the new engines, and with 40 diesel-electric shunting locomotives in operation and 10 more which are being built, coal consumption will be reduced by 30,000 tons per year. 100 more of the shunting locomotives are to be built in the near future.

Doncaster Town Council plans to add 400 houses to its programme so that additional housing accommodation can be provided for miners in its area, if it can get the sanction of the appropriate Government Departments.

Yorkshire Cricket Club

Mr T. L. Taylor of Leeds has been elected President of the Yorkshire County Cricket Club in place of the late Sir Stanley Jackson. He is only the fifth man to hold the position. He was considered one of the five best cricketers in 1900 when he was captain of Cambridge University team. He toured Australia and New Zealand with the M.C.C. in 1902-3 and in 1902 headed Yorkshire's averages.

The first coaching day in the winter shed at Headingley conducted by Ellis Robinson and Frank Smalles revealed 10-year-old Eric Fisk of Morley as a boy who may develop into a useful left arm bowler.

There was some promising young talent on view, and it was noticeable that 10-year-old boys had been taken on early with a view to their development along right lines.

Those who have made early appearances at the shed were drawn from all parts of the county, and it is obvious there has been some very thorough searching going on, with a keen eye for left handed bowlers and batsmen.

Len Hutson is making satisfactory progress after undergoing the throat operation in Bradford for which he flew back from Australia.

Ex-Services Institute

Sheffield has taken a step towards its Ex-Services Institute by leasing temporary premises from Sheffield Corporation, which it is hoped will be opened in July. Ex-Servicemen in the city are now forming themselves into working parties to redecorate and renovate the premises ready for occupation.

The first parties, former REME men, went into operation at Easter, and craftsmen will follow on installing electric light, services, and doing painting and general repair work.

This was revealed in City Government statistics on workers' salaries, income and working hours with reference to material supplied by 240 factories of 40 local guilds in August, 1946.

Among the 40 guilds, the average wage per hour for employees of the Telephone Company is \$1,144.37, which is the highest rate. That for the Flavouring Powder Factories Guild, \$278.82, is the lowest. The average rate for all the guilds is \$607.87 per hour.

Telephone workers also get the highest average daily wage rate of \$9,010.70, while the lowest is that for workers of the electrical apparatus industry is \$2,594.78. The average for all the guilds is \$5,042.22. Compared with the pre-war figure for 1930, the present average wage per hour has risen 11,051 times.

The employees of the shipbuilding industry get the highest average income of \$10,561.30 per day, while that for pencil factories guild, \$4,529.73 is the lowest. The average daily income for all the guilds is \$7,739.30.

HIGHEST INCOME

The workers of the ship building industry also get the highest monthly income of \$326,238.70 on the average, while that for the match factories guild, \$140,053.63, is the lowest. The average for all the guilds is \$205,246.23. Compared with the pre-war figure for 1936, the present monthly income rate has risen 14,299 times.

The maximum number of hours labourers have to work each day is 12. The average is 9.94 hours. Employees of the Telephone Company, who get the highest pay, work for the least number—seven hours per day. Compared with 1936 when the average number of working hours per day was 10.57, it can be seen that an improvement has been made in the working hour system.

Labourers in some factories in Shanghai are working every day in the month, while the least number of days some other factories are opened during each month is only 23.29. On the average, most of the factories are opened for 26.52 days each month.

ENGLISHMAN IS GROMYKO'S INTERPRETER

The "Voice of Russia" in the United Nations Security Council is that of a 40-year old Englishman who has never set foot on Soviet soil.

To Robert Daniel Hogg, a graduate of Oxford University, generally falls the task of interpreting the speeches of Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko, Russia's Council in the Security Council.

The bespectacled Englishman, one of the veterans of the United Nations staff of some 30 official interpreters, can speak eight languages, but it is his rendition of Gromyko's into English which commands major attention.

Hogg considers Gromyko easy to interpret because of slow and precise language and clarity of thinking.

"We interpreters take a great pride in our work," Hogg said. "To do a good job we must sympathise with the views of the man for whom we speak. We must get the same feeling and force into the interpretation that he puts into his delivery."

Personal Feelings Aside

"Why, sometimes I deliver speeches directed against my own government. But we must put aside personal feelings. To lose the force and logic of a delegate's address in interpreting would lessen its effect on listeners."

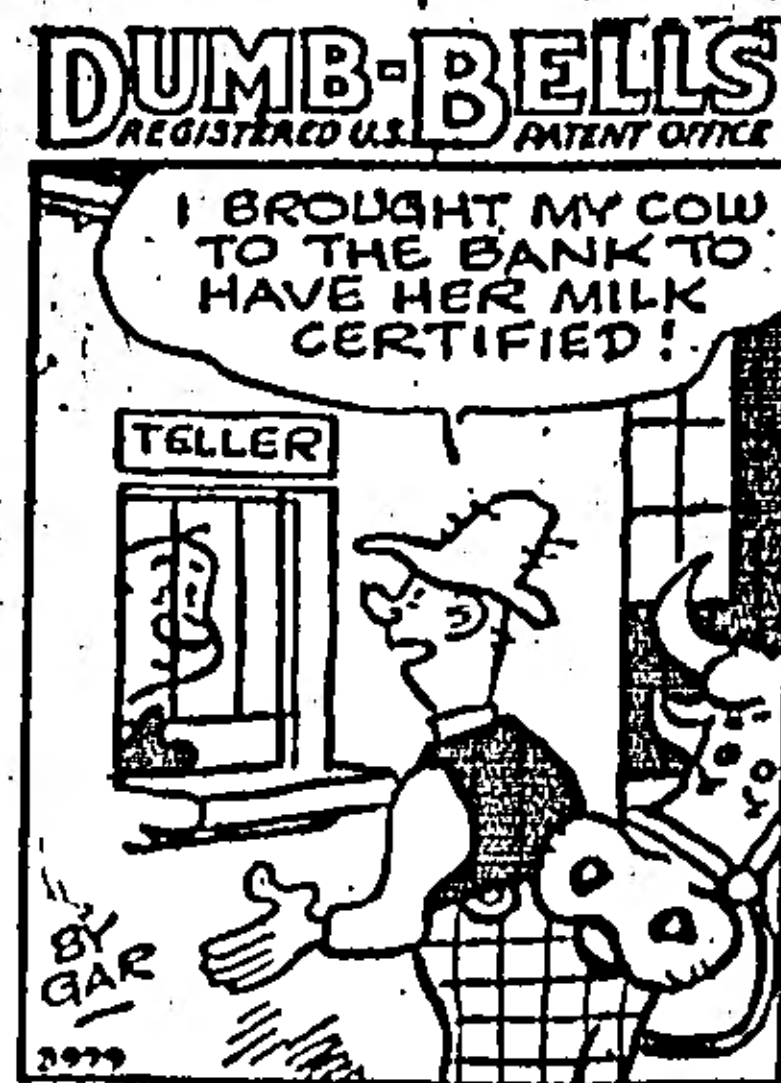
International interpreting is almost a science and comes easily only to those with an excellent memory, a thorough background in history and a command of languages.

Because of a constant shortage of competent interpreters, these specialists never need worry about jobs. Their average salary in the UN is about \$50,000 a year plus other allowances.—Associated Press.

The Committee of the Institute is anxious that members of the Forces, who in the future may be visiting or passing through Sheffield, should use the Institute at their convenience when it is open.

Although it will be the social administrative headquarters for Sheffield ex-service organisations, it is to be open to serving members of the Forces, so that they can be sure of somewhere to go in a city which became famous for its hospitality to the Forces during the war.

The address will be Milk Street, which is near the Head Post Office, and midway between Sheffield's two stations.



BRITONS ARE GOING BACK TO RELIGION

Dr J. W. C. Wand, Bishop of London, said in an interview that Britons are swinging back to religion after seeing the fruits of their wartime loose living—50,000 divorces a year and the climbing rate of crime.

"They are realising that something is missing, and they are coming back to the church for that something," he said.

Dr Wand, who has been one of the leaders against easy divorce in the House of Lords, said the problem could be defeated by wider use of England's Marriage Guidance Councils, church supervised preparations for marriage and an injection of "solemnity" in civil marriages at the registry office.

Birth Control

Interviewed in his study at Fulham Palace, the residence of Bishops of London for 1,000 years, Dr Wand said the question of marriage and divorce would be high on the agenda at the Lambeth conference of the Church of England in July, 1948.

He said that at the last conference in 1937, birth control was accepted under certain conditions and that it would probably be discussed again.

Dr Wand said an unprecedented laxity in morals occurred during the war in England.

"Most of it was due to overlong separation of wives from their husbands," he said. "They were all right for about three years, but after that period something went wrong." He said many persons lost the habit of going to church during the war years because of Sunday shifts and Army service. They had been prevented from resuming the habit since then because of damage to so many of England's church buildings.

Christian Commandos

To take the church to the people, Dr Wand said, he had assumed the chairmanship of the Christian Commando campaign in London, which will take service into factories, movie houses and any place else where people congregate.

Returning to Britain's booming divorce rate, the prelate said the church was giving half support to the marriage guidance clinics where so many marriages headed for the rocks were salvaged.

He said the church wanted to step in even before they got to that stage, however, and were urging young engaged couples to talk to their pastor before taking the vows. He said Church of England clergy give young couples premarital advice on all aspects of wedded life.—United Press.

ROOSEVELT SHRINE

The late President Roosevelt's "Little White House" near the Georgia Warm Springs Hospital for infantile paralysis victims, soon will be turned over to the state of Georgia to be maintained as a shrine.

The modest dwelling will be preserved just as it was when the wartime President died there on April 12, 1945.

Mr Basil O'Connor, president of the Warm Springs Foundation, which was founded by President Roosevelt, recalled that Georgia already had created the Franklin D. Roosevelt Warm Springs Memorial Commission, and that the transfer of the property awaits only the completion of details.—United Press.

Rupert & the New Pal—44



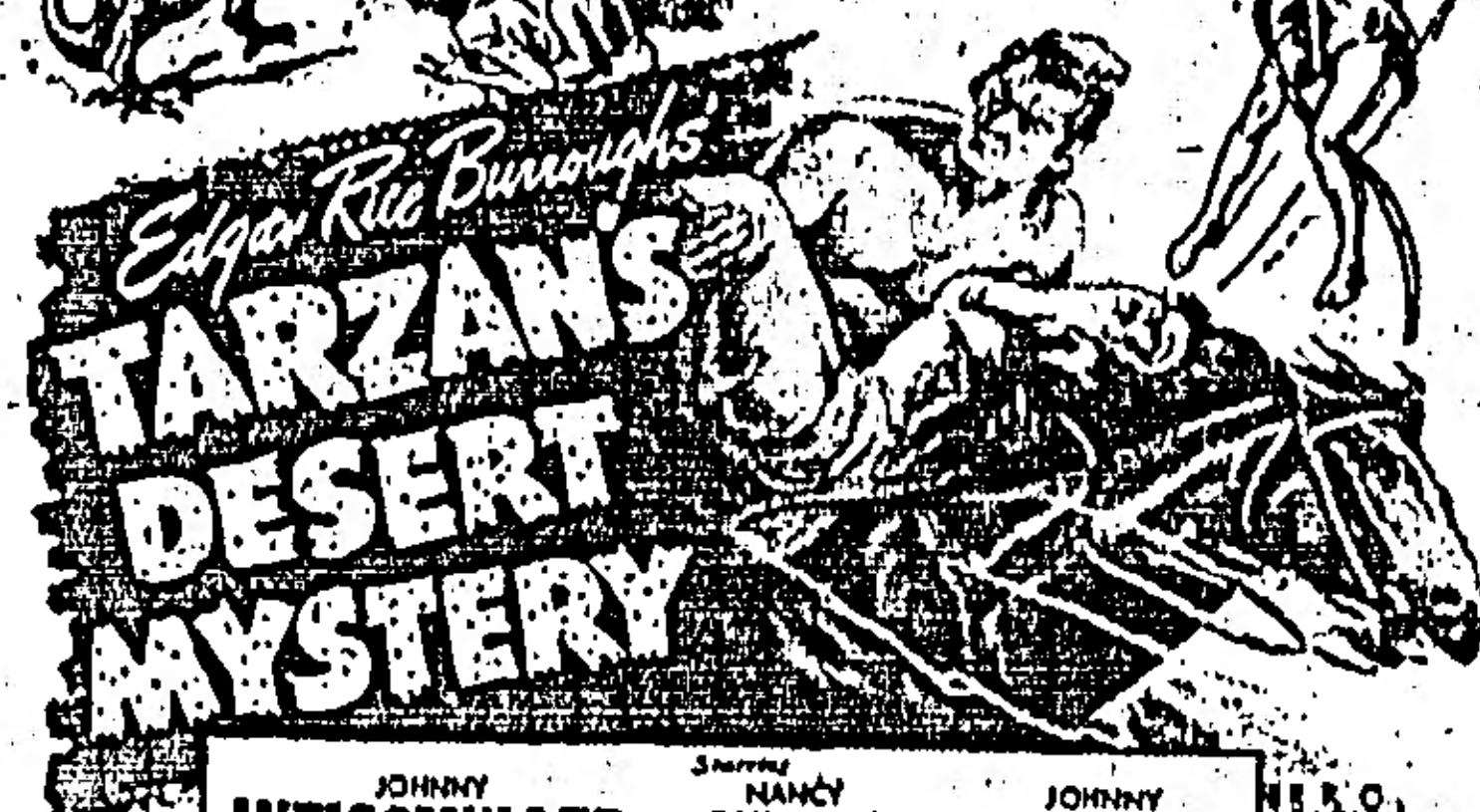
The driver turns in astonishment as Rupert calls to him. "This hamper?" he says. "What do you want with it? It belongs to the skipper of a steamship here and I've just been to Newwood to pick it up because he wants it." But it isn't empty! cries Rupert. "It's got a lot of crew and my new pal, George, is in the middle of it." The man scratches his head. "I can't understand," he says. "How have you got here? And who is George, anyway?" ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

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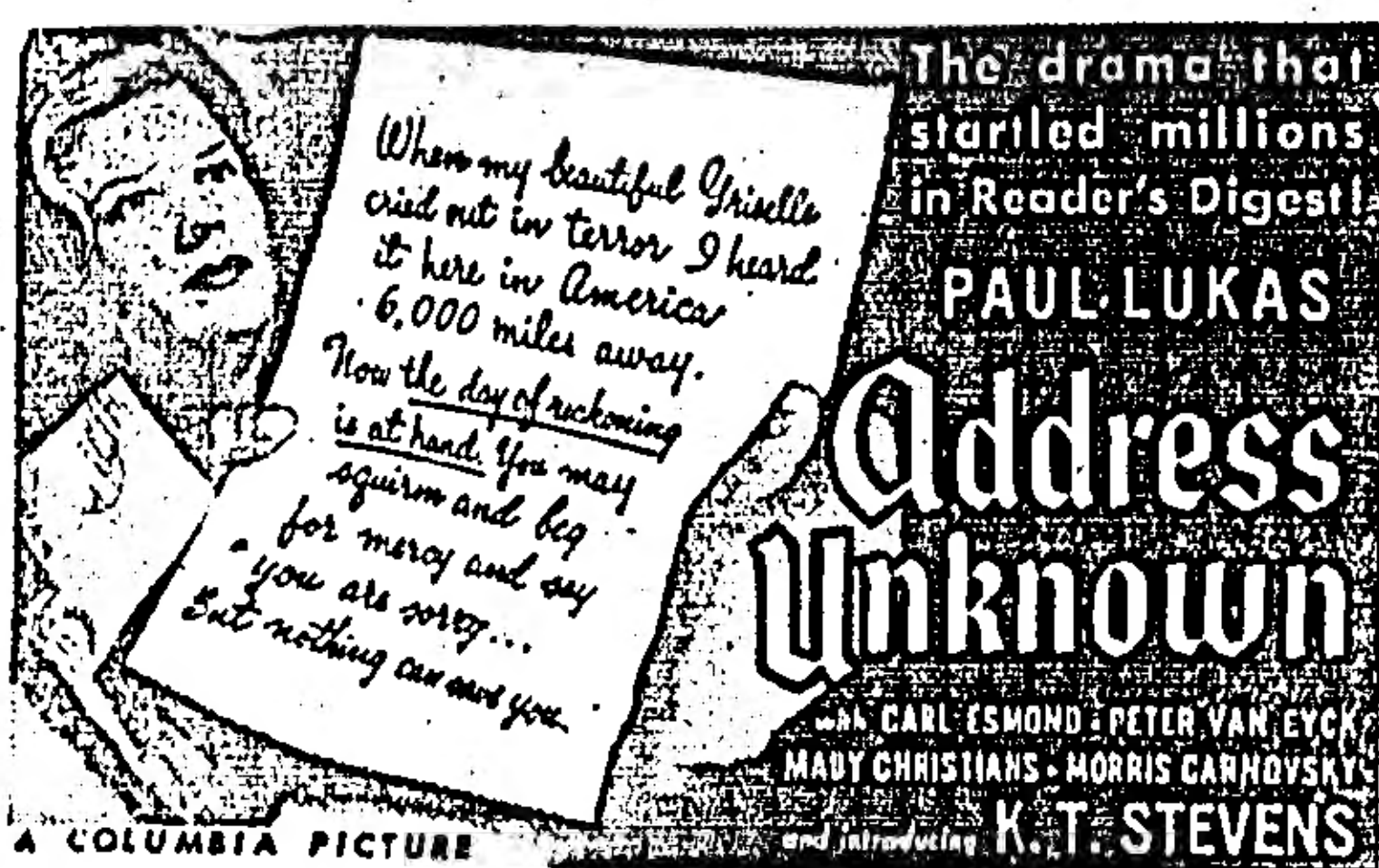


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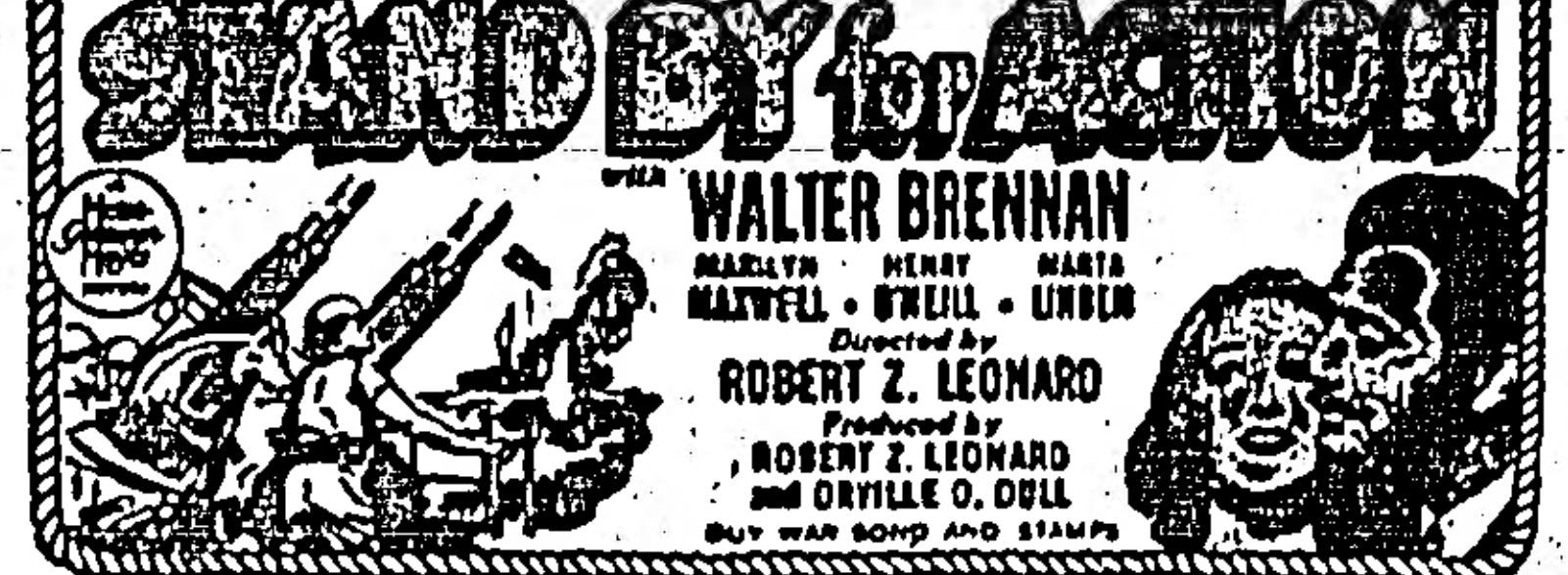
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Unknown Child Monument

Other wars produced unknown soldiers; this one produced the unknown child.

Today, Czechoslovakia will dedicate the world's first monument to the Unknown Child, an appealing little statue in front of the Heralds' Cathedral of the Victorious Virgin in Prague's oldest quarter, Mala Strana.

The statue will commemorate all the thousands of children who died in concentration camps and on war fronts during World War II, and for the Czechs it will especially com-

memorate the lost children of Lidice. Prague's Archbishop Josef Beran fathered the idea last autumn after reading an All Souls Day article dedicated to child victims of the war. A Catholic "Charitas" was commissioned and installed the statue. The "Unknown Child" will stand near Prague's treasured Child Jesus, an ancient, gem-encrusted, miracle-working statue brought from Spain 300 years ago. The Child Jesus is the centre piece of the Victorious Virgin Cathedral's altar.—United Press.

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